(19) Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets

(11) EP 0 885 591 A2

(12) EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:
23.12.1998 Bulletin 1998/52

(51) Int Cl.[6]: **A61B 5/14**, A61B 10/00, G01N 33/52, H04M 1/72

(21) Application number: **98660045.0**

(22) Date of filing: **15.05.1998**

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE
Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK RO SI

(30) Priority: **19.06.1997 FI 972634**

(71) Applicant: **NOKIA MOBILE PHONES LTD.**
02150 Espoo (FI)

(72) Inventors:
- **Kauhaniemi, Ilpo**
  01660 Vantaa (FI)
- **Heinonen, Pekka**
  02940 Espoo (FI)
- **Okkonen, Harri**
  02940 Espoo (FI)

(74) Representative: **Johansson, Folke Anders**
Nokia Mobile Phones Ltd.,
P.O. Box 100
00045 Nokia Group (FI)

(54) An apparatus for taking samples

(57) The invention relates to an apparatus (5) for handling measurement strips (1) needed for taking liquid samples, such as blood samples, the measurement strips having porous material for absorbing and analysing a liquid sample. The apparatus (5), according to the invention, is formed of a store (6) of measurement strips that receive samples, the store having a compound construction, a store (7) of used measurement strips and a measurement strip feeding mechanism (8,9). The apparatus has preferably been integrated into a casing, which can be connected as part of a mobile phone or a corresponding device.

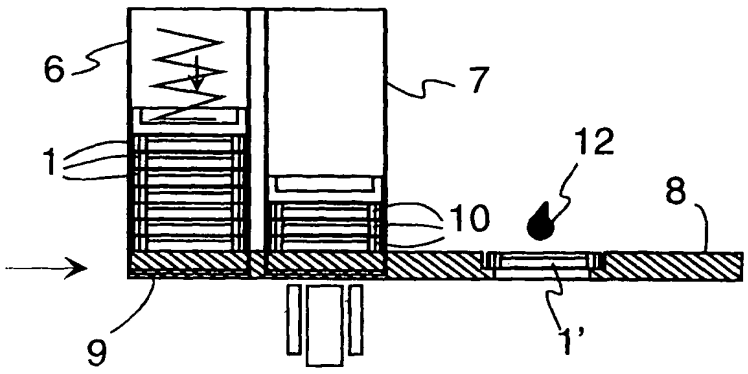

Fig. 4c

EP 0 885 591 A2

Description

This invention relates to an apparatus for taking samples. The invention relates particularly to an apparatus for handling measurement strips needed for taking liquid samples, such as blood samples. The invention is related to the handling of such measurement strips that have a gauze dressing, made of porous material, or a corresponding pad for absorbing and optically analysing a liquid sample. These types of measurement strips are used, amongst other things., for the repeated monitoring of a patient's blood quality, e.g., for the monitoring of the glucose content of the blood of a diabetic patient or the measuring of the blood's cholesterol content, which can be defined optically on the basis of the colour of a transilluminating or reflecting ray of light. The invention also relates to the measurement strips used in the apparatus.

Different types of apparatuses are known that make blood analyses swiftly and reliably. For example, the skin is lanced by means of a small, spring-mounted lancet, and the drop of blood from the skin is absorbed into a small, gauze dressing-like pad. The gauze dressing is normally attached to the centre of a narrow piece of plastic forming a so-called strip. In the plastic strip, there is a hole covered with a transparent or coloured film that penetrates light, whereto light is directed. By using a suitable strip and a calculation model, it is possible to define accurately, on the basis of the reflected colour, the blood property monitored each time, e.g., the glucose or cholesterol content.

A disadvantage of the apparatuses in question, particularly in long-term use, is that the measurements must be taken where the apparatuses are located, i.e., at home, at a workplace or at the doctor's. For example, for a diabetic, who has accurate medication times directly dependent on the glucose content of the blood, this is an impediment to a freedom of movement and living.

The object of the present invention is to produce such an apparatus for the handling of the measurement strips needed for taking liquid samples that can be carried with and easily used everywhere. It is characteristic of an apparatus, according to the invention, that it comprises a store for unused measurement strips, a store of used measurement strips and a measurement strip feeding mechanism. It is characteristic of the measurement strip, according to the invention, that it comprises a frame, surrounding the sample material level with its surface area, that exceeds the surface of the sample material perpendicularly in relation to said surface area forming an edge surrounding the sample material.

The apparatus, according to the invention, has many advantages. The handling of individual strips ends and it is possible to place, in the store of the apparatus, a number of strips equivalent to at least one week's need, depending on the case and as necessary. A user of the apparatus can carry it with him and use it wherever he goes, i.e., the user no longer has to go to a specific place for a test. The measurement strip, according to the invention, provides for the measurement strips to be packed in a small space in a pile and it also enables a measurement strip to be easily handled by means of an apparatus according to the invention.

The other preferred embodiments of the invention are characterised in what has been presented later in the claims.

In the following, the invention will be discussed in detail with the help of examples by referring to the enclosed drawings, of which

Figure 1a and 1b	illustrate an example of a measurement strip, according to the invention, as a cross-section and in perspective,
Figure 2	illustrates measurement strips, according to Figure 1, when piled,
Figure 3	illustrates a diagrammatic perspective of an embodiment of an apparatus according to the invention,
Figures 4a-4f	illustrate an operating sequence of an apparatus, according to Figure 3, and
Figure 5	illustrates an apparatus, according to the invention, connected to a mobile phone.

Figure 1a illustrates a measurement strip, according to the invention, for use in an apparatus, according to the invention, in this exemplary case, a measurement strip 1, in the shape of a square, as a cross-section. It is essentially formed of three parts; a plastic frame 2, a hydroscopic sample pad 3, made of a porous material, and a transparent plastic film 4 on the bottom. The frame can be approx. 1 - 2 mm thick, and the size of the sample pad is, e.g., 8 mm x 8 mm. The frame 2 of the measurement strip comes slightly above the surface of the sample pad 3, whereupon the frame edge 2 protects the sample pad when the measurement strips are piled. On the lower edge of the frame, there is a thin projection which supports and protects the sample pad from below. The plastic film 4 can be either colourless or coloured for producing a reflecting ray of light of a required colour when analysing the sample. Figure 1b illustrates a measurement strip as a perspective. The measurement strips can be piled one on top of the other as illustrated in Figure 2. Using the construction illustrated in Figures 1 and 2, the measurement strip can be made small in size, easy to pile, as well as durable.

Figure 3 illustrates a storage device 5 according to the invention. The apparatus is formed of adjacent storage boxes 6 and 7, as well as of a slide 8 which closes one end of the boxes and can be moved in relation to them. The box 6, containing unused measurement strips, has been arranged to surrender one measurement strip 1 into a recess 9, of a corresponding size, of

the slide 8 when the slide is in its extreme position, i.e., directly below the box 6. When the slide has been drawn to its other extreme position, in the direction indicated by the arrow, the measurement strip 1 has passed the storage box 7, containing used measurement strips, and is at an analysing station (see Figure 4d). Naturally, the location of the analysing station may be other than underneath the box 7. A diabetic patient's average weekly sampling need is 15 times which means that, in the box 6, there is a pile of at least 15 measurement strips, preferably about 25 pieces which is a sufficient number for the weekly needs of even the more active user.

Figures 4a - 4f illustrate how the feeding of new measurement strips for analysis and the returning of used strips into the storage box can be implemented. Figure 4a illustrates a storage and feeding device, according to Figure 3, wherein unused measurement strips 1 are stored in a pile in the storage box 6, used measurement strips 10 are stored in a pile in the box 7 and wherein one new measurement strip 1' has been transferred into the recess 9 of the slide 8 by means of a spring located in the box 6. When the slide 8 is moved slightly in the direction of the arrow, the situation is as illustrated in Figure 4b, where the measurement strip 1' is passing the box 7. Unused strips remain in the box 6, because the recess in the slide 8, receiving them, is no longer underneath the box. The same applies to the box 7, because the recess 9 only has space for one measurement strip at a time. When the slide 8 has been transferred to its extreme position (Figure 4c), a liquid sample, e.g., a drop of blood 12, is dropped on the sample pad of the measurement strip 1'.

When the slide is drawn back in the direction of the arrow, as illustrated in Figure 4d, its recess 9 now contains a measurement strip 10' containing a sample to be analysed. The analysis is carried out when the measurement strip 10' and the recess 9 are located directly below the box 7 on an analysing apparatus 11 arranged there, which can be formed, e.g., of a source of light 11a, having a standard construction, for transmitting a light Ls for illuminating the sample pad of the measurement strip and of a detector 11b of a reflected light Lr. The analysing apparatus and method are not described here in more detail.

After analysing, the measurement strip 10' is transferred into the box 7 for used measurement strips, as illustrated in Figure 4e, by pushing a device pusher 13 upwards. At the foot of the box 7, there are flexible claws which the device pusher 13 temporarily moves aside in order to let the measurement strip in the box. When the device pusher moves back to its lower position, the claws retum and hold the used measurement strips 10 in the box 7. Alternatively, at the foot of the box 7, there can be flexible holders which, in the figure, yield upwards but not downwards. In this case, when the device pusher 13 pushes the used measurement strip 10' upwards, the holders let the measurement strip through, but prevent it from dropping downwards. The boxes 6 and 7, having a compound construction, are removed after the box 7 has become full, whereupon the box 6 is correspondingly empty. A corresponding transfer and claw construction can also be considered for the box 6 although, in this case, the construction becomes somewhat more complex.

When the slide is taken further back to its other extreme position (figure 4f), we return to the initial situation illustrated in Figure 4a. A bottom 20 of the box 6 for unused strips is preferably of silica gel, in which case, possible moisture is absorbed by it and not by the hydrostatic sample pads 3 of unused strips. Alternatively, a separate silica gel capsule is arranged inside the box nearest to the bottom (in place of the last measurement strip).

Figure 5 illustrates an apparatus 5, according to the invention, connected as part of a mobile phone 14 so that it has been placed in a separate analysing unit 16 on top of a battery pack 15 of the mobile phone or it has been integrated in some other way in connection with the battery pack. Thus, the invention also relates to a unit wherein, in addition to a storage device, also other means needed for taking liquid samples, such as blood samples, have been integrated into the same pack. All the means needed for analysing have been integrated into a compact portable analysing unit 16 (to be kept, e. g., in the hand or pocket) containing the measurement strip storage and feeding device 5, a lancet 17 for lancing the skin for taking a blood sample, the analysing device 11 (see Figure 4d) and a display 18 for presenting the results of the analyses. Both the mobile phone 14 and the analysing unit 16 get the required energy from the battery 15.

Alternatively, the analysing unit 16 may contain in itself batteries of a mobile phone, in which case, it is connected in the place of the mobile phone's battery case to replace the mobile phone's battery packet. In this case, both the mobile phone 14 and the analysing unit 16 get the required energy from the batteries included in the analysing unit. In both cases, the user of the apparatus, according to the invention, can easily carry it with him wherever he goes.

In the case, illustrated in Figure 5, the analysing unit 16 is used so that the lancet 17 is set (e.g., by a button located at the edge of the analysing unit, not shown in the figure), a finger is set on the lancet, whereupon a needle 17a of the lancet lances the skin when the lancet is released (e.g., by the same button). The needle 17a penetrates, preferably by means of a spring force 17b, with a quick straight movement forwards through a hole 17c and lances the skin. A hatch 17d of the lancet 17 can be opened to replace the needle 17a. Alternatively, the bottom of the analysing unit 16 opens on a hinge at the end of an electronics unit 19 of the analysing device, whereupon new boxes 6 and 7, as well as a new needle can be replaced through it. It is also possible to arrange a hatch at the point of the mere storage device 5 for replacing the boxes.

Normally, the slide 8 is located inside the analysing unit so that only the outer edge of the slide is shown on the level of the edge of the analysing unit. By pushing the slide 8 inwards or some other button (not shown), the slide 8 and its measurement strip 1 slide forth as illustrated in the figure (e.g., with the help of a spring force arranged at the other end of the slide). A drop of blood from the skin, lanced by the lancet, is placed on the measurement strip 1 and the slide is pushed back into the apparatus, i.e., inside the analysing unit 16, whereupon the source of light 11a, inside the analysing device 11 (Figure 4d), transmits the ray of light Ls on to the underside of the measurement strip, wherefrom it is reflected Lr back on to the detector or photosensor 11b located in the analysing device.

The electronics 19 of the analysing device carry out programmably the blood analysis by methods known as such. The result of the analysis is presented on the display 18, controlled by the electronics 19.

Figure 5 illustrates a compact analysing unit for a patient, wherein measurement strips, a lancet and an analysing device have been connected to the same unit. Thus, the patient can easily carry with him all the necessary means. In the example, illustrated in Figure 5, the unit 16 has been arranged to be connected to a mobile phone so that it can be easily carried with under cover of the mobile phone. The connection to a mobile phone enables the results of the analyses to be sent through a mobile telephone network using the mobile phone.

This paper presents the implementation and embodiments of the present invention with the help of examples. It is obvious to a person skilled in the art that the present invention is not restricted to details of the embodiments presented above, and that the invention can also be implemented in another form without deviating from the characteristics of the invention. The embodiments presented above should be considered illustrative, but not restricting. Thus, the possibilities of implementing and using the invention are only restricted by the enclosed claims. Consequently, the various options of implementing the invention as determined by the claims, including the equivalent implementations, also belong to the scope of the invention.

Claims

1. An apparatus (5) for handling measurement strips needed for taking liquid samples, the measurement strips having liquid absorbing material (3) for absorbing and analysing a liquid sample, **characterised** in that it comprises a store (6) of unused measurement strips (1), a store (7) of used measurement strips (10) and a measurement strip feeding mechanism (8, 9, 13).

2. An apparatus, according to claim 1, **characterised** in that the apparatus contains two elongated and essentially adjacent storage boxes (6, 7) where, in the box (6), unused measurement strips (1) have been arranged one on top of the other in a pile for being fed out one by one through the end of the box and, in the other box (7), the used measurement strips (10) have been arranged for being fed in one by one through the end of the box into a pile of used measurement strips.

3. An apparatus, according to claim 1 or 2, **characterised** in that the measurement strips (1) are essentially formed of frames (2), in the shape of a square or a rectangle, inside of which an absorbent material (3) for absorbing and analysing a liquid sample has been placed.

4. An apparatus, according to claim 1, 2 or 3, **characterised** in that the feeding mechanism of the measurement strips (1) is formed of a slide (8) closing one end of the adjacent storage boxes (6,7) and moving in relation to them, in a recess (9) of which the box (6), containing the unused measurement strips (1), has been arranged to surrender one measurement strip, when the slide is in its extreme position, and that the measurement strip (1) has been arranged to receive a sample (12), when the slide (8) is in its other extreme position, and that the measurement strip (1), containing the sample, has been arranged for being analysed and fed from said recess (9) into the box (7), containing used measurement strips (10), when the slide (8) is in a position between said two extreme positions.

5. An apparatus, according to any one of the claims presented above, **characterised** in that the apparatus has been integrated into a casing (16), which can be connected as part of a mobile phone (14) or a corresponding device.

6. An apparatus, according to any one of the claims presented above, **characterised** in that, in addition, it comprises, in the same casing, a sample analysing apparatus (11), as well as a lancet (17) for lancing the skin for taking a blood sample.

7. A measurement strip for taking liquid samples, the measurement strip comprising a liquid absorbing sample material (3), having a specified surface area, for absorbing and analysing a liquid sample, **characterised** in that it comprises a frame (2), surrounding the sample material level of its surface area, which exceeds the surface of the sample material perpendicularly in relation to said surface area forming an edge surrounding the sample material.

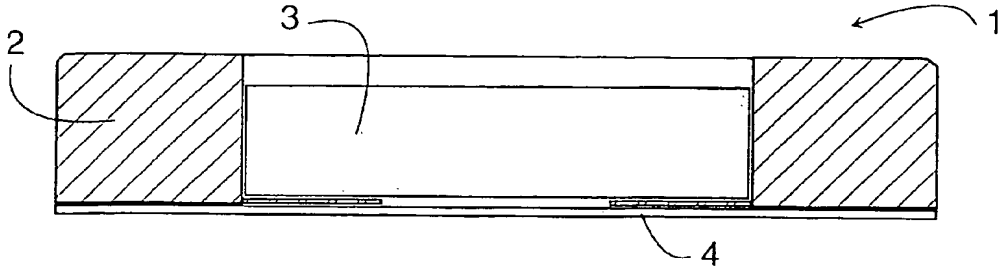

Fig. 1a

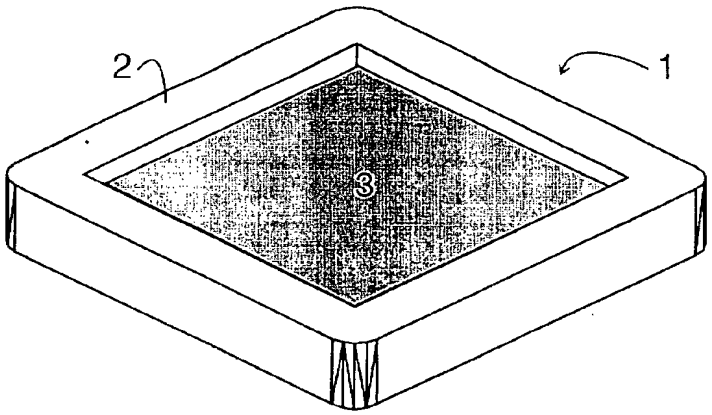

Fig. 1b

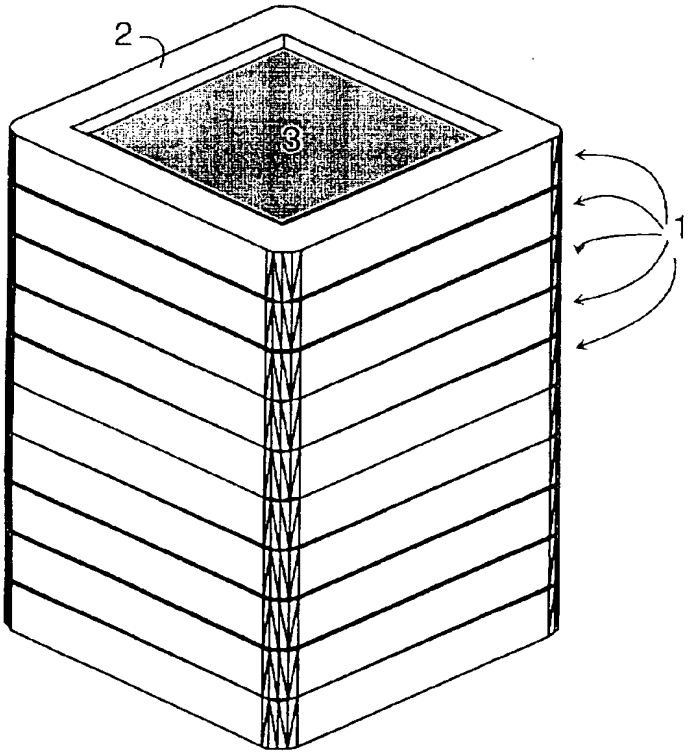

Fig. 2

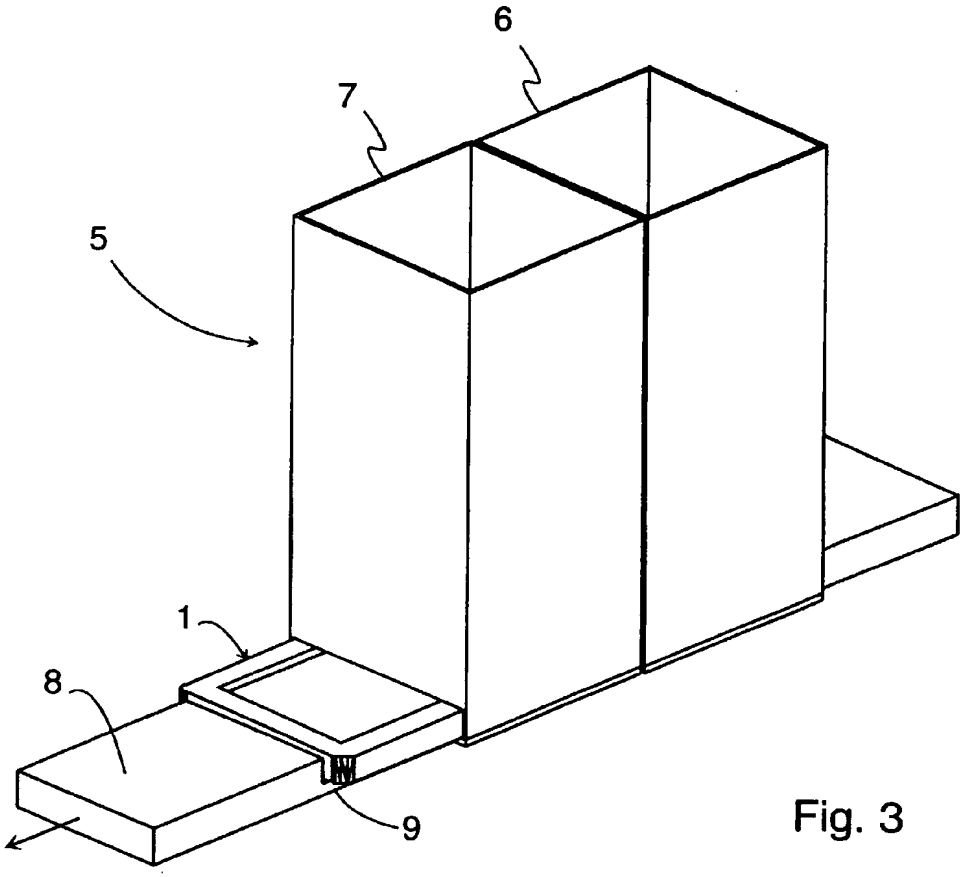

Fig. 3

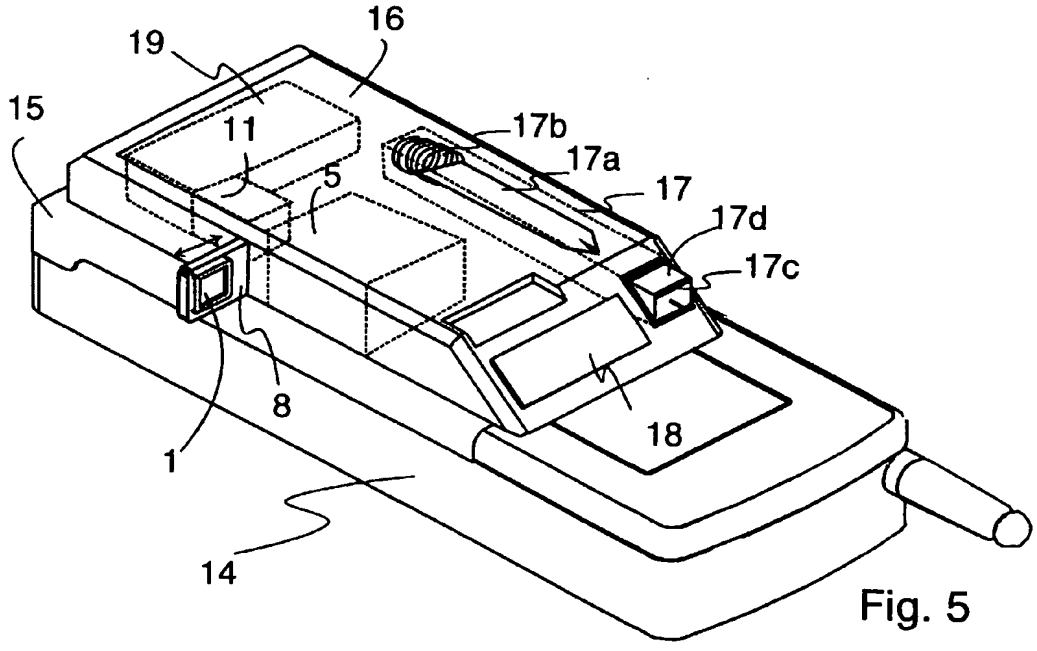

Fig. 5

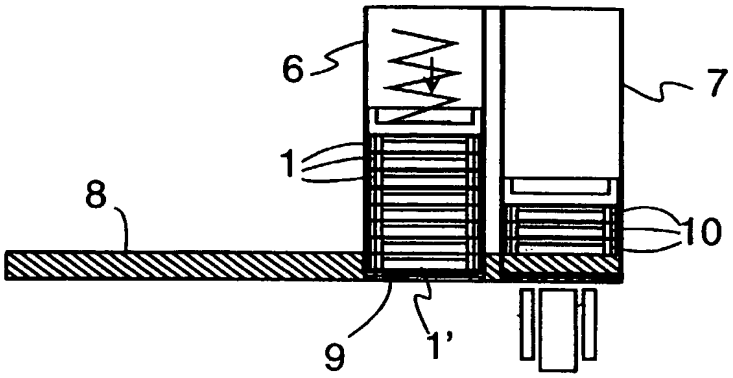

Fig. 4a

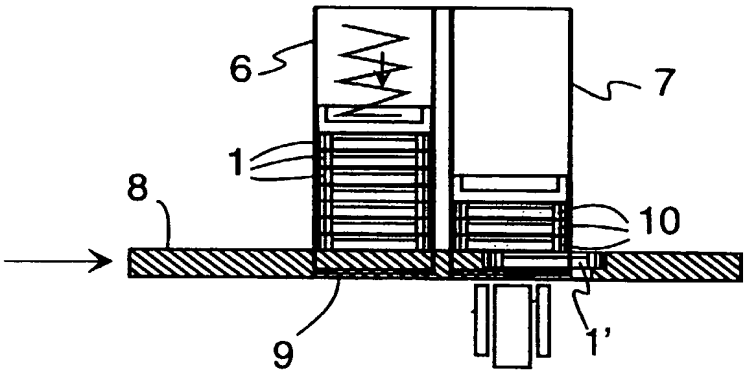

Fig. 4b

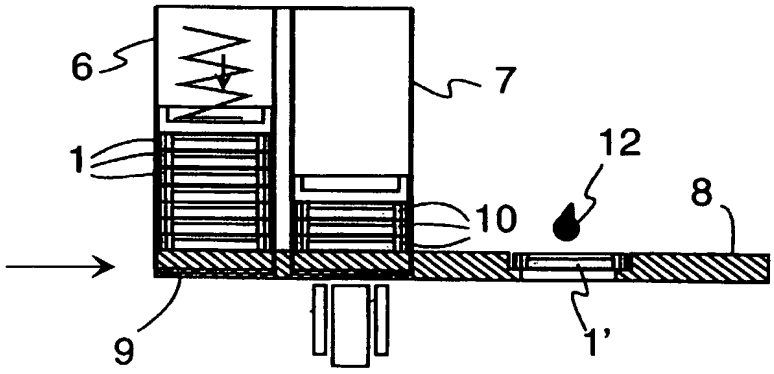

Fig. 4c

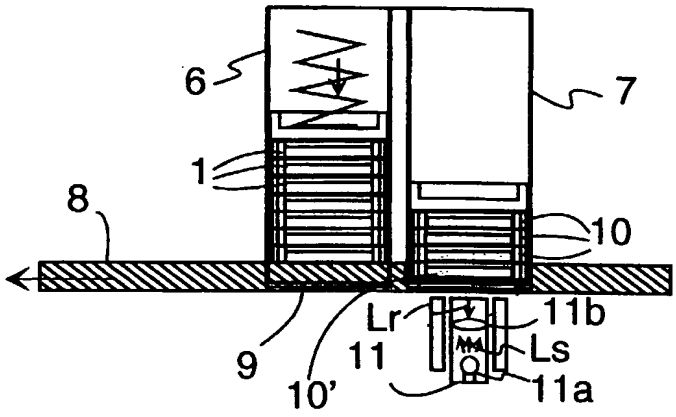

Fig. 4d

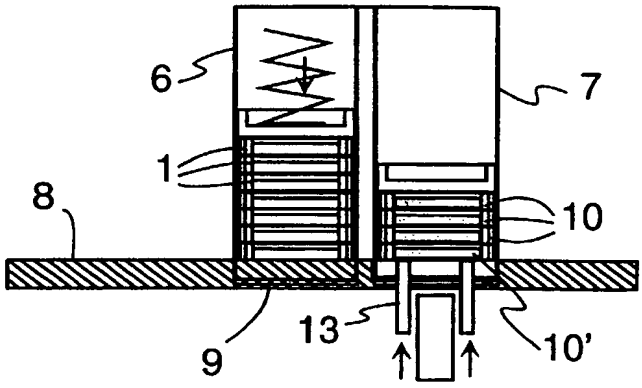

Fig. 4e

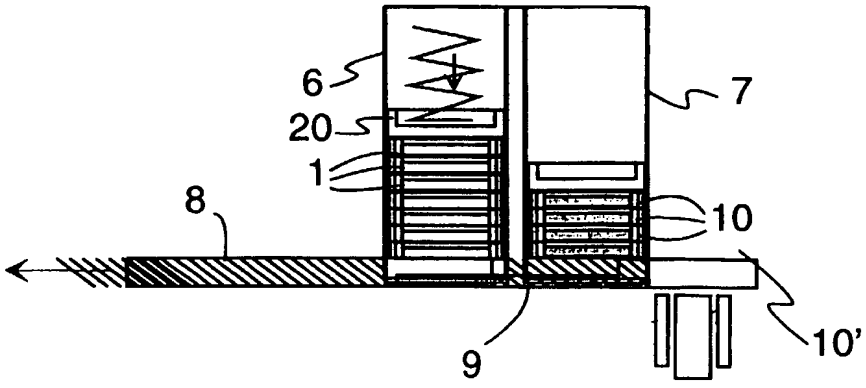

Fig. 4f